The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

CER WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

A Reduction Probable.

The Cattle Disease.

Official Notice of its Appearance in South America.

PRESIDENT'S PEACE PROCLAMATION.

Martial Law Not Removed. THE FENIAN BORDER EXCITEMENT. Gen. Meade Sent to Eastport, Me LATEST FENIAN MOVEMENTS New York State Legislature. Day of Adjournment Fixed,

NEW YORK CITY RAILROAD BILLS. Fortunate and Unfortunate Schemes.

City and Miscellaneous News. THE CAR DRIVERS STRIKE. No Compromise Yet.

THE NEW EXCISE LAW. A Blow at the Rum Sellers. &c ..

&c.,

&c.

It is expected that the Committee of Ways and Means will this week report an amendatory Internal Revenue bill, by which the taxes on many articles will be considerably reduced, with a view to en-courage manufactures, while other articles will be entirely relieved. The receipts from this source of revenue have largely exceeded the estimates-

All the Senators have received special invitations to attend the Emancipation celebration in this city next Thursday. The members of the House have been invited by advertisement. Colored persons in various portions of the country will be represented

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following circular to the Collectors of Customs TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

April 17th, 1856.)

"Siz:—I have received through the State Department, a dispatch from the Consul of the United States at Aspinwal, stating that a cattle disease along the line of the Fanama Railroad has made its appearance and a considerable number are dying daily. The writer does not seem to recard the disease as the rincerpess, but I deen it important that great care should be used in regard to all entries of hides from the vicinities named. You will admit none without being fully satisfied they are free from disease."

Milledgeville. Georgia, papers say that more than three thousand negro men have, within two weeks, passed over the railroad from Putnam and other adsecent counties for the West. They have been induced to leave their employers on the promise of highe, wages, although they made contracts with them, which contracts were ratified by the Freed-men's Bureau. Planters thus deprived of their em-ployees will be disappointed in making their crops. This complaint comes from many counties, notwith-standing arrests have been made of persons who are thus tampering with the employees.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to take immediate measures to preserve from desecra tion the graves of the soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in the field and in the hospital during the war of the rebellion, to se cure suitable places in which they may be properly interred, and to have the grounds enclosed so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever

It is considered probable that the Senate will not confirm the nomination of Judge Stanberry to the Supreme Court, but pass the House bill abolishing the place.

The following appears in the Southern papers:

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WAR DIFFARTSENT,

WAR DIFFARTSENT,

C. April 9th, 1866.)

Brevet Major General J. M. Brannan, Augusta, Ga.:

The Assistant Commissioner of the Burean of Refugees, Freedmen. &c., for the State of Georgia having inquired whether the President's proclamation removes marrial law and stated that the Department Commander does not icel authorized to airest parties who have committed outrages on freed peop e or Union refugees: the Secretary of War, with the approval of the Freident, directs me to inform you that the President's proclamation does not remove marrial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to recort to military tribucals in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil authority.

Assistant Adjutant Goneral.

A mass meeting of soldiers and sallors took place

A mass meeting of soldiers and sailors took place to-night at the Assembly Rooms, which were densely erowded. The object was to promote such measures as will secure the realization of bounties, just pension laws, appointments to positions under the Gov ernment, and other matters affecting the rights and interests of the soldiers and sailors of the country Several speeches were made by Congressmen and

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Ninth Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 17 .- Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

the Committee on Naval Affairs.

It provides for the following line officers of the Navy in each grade: One Vice Admiral, eleven Rear Admirals, twenty-five Commodores, fifty Captains, ninety Conwanders, one hundred and eight Lieutennars, one hundred and sixty Ensigns, and in other grades the number allowed by law. Provided, that the increase in the grades below that of R. ar Admiral and above that of Lieutennat shall be ascleted from officers who have been efficient and faithful during the war, and provided also that promotions shall be made from the grade next below, and that the number of Rear Admirals, active and retired, shall be limited to twenty-one. Provision is made for filling vacancies below the office of Rear Admiral and of line officers of the Marine Corps below that of Colonel Commandant by selection and prognetics by senjority, alternately—that is to say.

if the vacancies first occurring be filled by selection, the next must be filled by seniority and so on. Previded, that no selection shall be made of any officer having more than one-third of the officers of his grade senior to him on the register, and provided further, that such selection shall be made from officers possessing the highest character and professional qualifications, including a knowledge of steam engineering, the French and Spanish languages, international law, and a clear record for honorable service, and the Secretary may call a Board of Officers to assist him in case of doubt.

Mr. Willey presented the petition of German Lutherans at Martinsburg, West Virginia, for compen sation for a church destroyed by fire while occupied by United States troops. Referred to the Committee

Mr. Sprague introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to change the names of forts called after prominent rebeis. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson called up the motion to reconsider the rote on the admission of Colorado.

wete on the admission of Colorado.

Mr. Summer hoped the vote would not be reconsidered. The quostion had been fully discussed, when it was last under discussion. It had been shown that the Secretary of Colorado had not population enough for a State, and that the Constitution of Colorado centained the word "white." The great question now before the country was on striking the word "white" out of the constitutions of the late rebel states. With what consistency could the Senate admit Colorado; with that distinction while it insisted on the removal of such distinctions in the rebel States.

The hill for the Pallor of

The bill for the Relief of Naval Contractors was

The pending question was upon Mr. Grimes' amendment, to allow the parties recommended by the Navel Board, appointed under the resolution of March last, ten per cent. on their original contract price.

Nye addressed the Senate in favor of the bill ted by the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the

reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the reimbursement of the contractors.

Mr. Guthrie said it was a broad and dangerous principle to lay down, that Congress was bound to make good all losses on Government contracts. It was a precedent that ought not to be established. It was not followed on contracts between individuals, and it would not do to be followed in Government contracts.

Mr. Summer agreed with Mr. Guthrie, that it would be a dangerous principle to exablish that contractors.

contracts.

Mr. Summer agreed with Mr. Guthrie, that it would be a dancerous principle to establish that contractors should nover lose. But he disagreed with him in the application of the cases. Had the contract been made in time of peace. Congress would not be justified in deling what was now proposed, but war had made changes that could not be overlooked. It would be simply an act of justice to make good these losses to the mechanics of the country, who had contributed almost as much, he was about to say, as even the treedmen, to the national success. Were these mechanics to be losers because of the disturbance to the currency of the country, which could not have been foreseen?

Mr. Sherman said it was the duty of Congress to scruthnize every claim before it. If the Senate quietly yielded to every demand of this kind, the expense of this year would equal those of a year of war. I we hundred millions would be asked for the equalization of bounties, before long. If all such claims were acquiesced in, the public debt would soon depreciate in value.

Mr. McDougai took ground in favor of the bill, peading that it was the duty of the Government to protect and not oppress. He believed the claim of these contractors was just and ought to be allowed.

Pending the consideration of the above, the

Pending the consideration of the above, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Commerce, re-ported a bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, which was read twice and referred to the Committee

which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The bill appropriates for the examination and survey of works of improvement for which appropriations have heretolore been made, and concerning which no information is now in possession of the War Department, the lollowing amounts: On the Atlantic coast \$50,000; on the Pacific coast \$50,000; and on the North Weetern takes \$100,00. It also makes appropriations for extendine break-waters and improving the navigation of rivers and harbors, etc.

Mr. Perham, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back, with a substitute, a bill incressing the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions to \$4,000, and of the chief clerk of the Pension Of-

nee to 12,500.

The second section of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, from the fourth class clerks in the Pension Office, one chief examiner of army pension claims of whoows, mothers and orphans, and one chief examiner of navy pension claims—each of them to have \$200 a year more than their present salaries Mr. Perham moved to amend the substitute by striking out the second section. Pending debate on the bill, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganise and establish the army of the United States, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Davis, to amend the fourth section by striking out that part relating to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

serve Corps.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, opposed the amendment, advocating the revention of the Voieran Reserve Corps. If there were not a provision of this kind in the isw, no man, wounded in the cause of his country, could ever expect to be received again in the service. Who were these wounded officers and men, who were flow thought to be until to be employed and continued in the service? They had been spoken of disparagingly; there was very goot misappraheusson with regard to them. In 1865, when the organization was first attempted, there were 650 officers appointed, without examination, by transfer from the Volunteer service. It had been atterwards determined that, to give a better character to zation was first attempted, there were 683 officers appointed, without examination, by transfer from the Volunteer service. It had been afterwards determined that, to give a better character to the corps, the officers should undergo a rigid examination, and that their names should be sent to the Senate for confirmation. Out of the 680 first appointed, one-third issiled to pass a satisfactory examination, and only four hundred and forty-six officers appointed in 1855 were confirmed by the Senate. In 1864, after a like rigid examination, there were about four hundred appointed; and in 1865, about forty-five, maxing altogether, eight hundred and ninety officers of that corps. Six hundred or them being on duty with teneral floward in the Free-men's Bureau. He thought in ob breach of confidence to say that he had teneral floward is assurance that he had now no better number of sood, efficient, capable and intelligent officers. This was teneral floward sestimony, but a better source of feeling, to say furnished by General floward himself, Gentlemen who thought that one armed men were not fit to be employed in the service of the United States, wound appears with any further commission of trust to the satisfant and efficient officers. He had a statement showers the percentage of wounded officers in the Veteran R.serve Corps. From this it appeared that those who had received from sound composed thirty-five par cent.; two wounds, twenty-five per cent, three wounds, nine per cent, nour wounds, one and a half per cent, or wounded for all the samplastion of the log, ten per cent, and amplitation of the log, ten per cent, and amplitation of the log time and a half per cent, or the whole number not wounded, but admitted in the Corps, because of decase, was only nine and a half per cent, or the whole number, But after all, this bill provided for sifting from the whole number of wounded officers and men, The true reason for opposition to the Vetera and Rose ve Corps, on the part of the Keguna Anny, was that all the casy places, Reserve Corps, on the part of the R guint Army, was has all the easy places, the garrison outly, the recruiting stations, and the positions in to sus would promably sail to their share, while the gentlemen of the resultar stray wound have to rough it at one from the posts or in the field, or as a saidwork, fits only leply to that was that if any class of men deserved the easy places it was exactly those men who had not only had the opportunity of proving themselves, but had suffered is their cause, and had got their disabilities in max way. So long as their disabilities and now unfit them for a reasonable share of points to cuty, they should be employed as compensation for what they had undersome. One-armed then perhaps could not salute, one-cycl men could not handle their opera classes arracefully in washington, and chows with one less could not hop in the German or whirl found in the waitz.

Mr. Stevens sungested that some persons understood the bill to mean that all the officers at piecent in the Celeran Reserve Corps were to be taken to officer the new regiments of thus Corps, thus educating wounded officers and men not in that organization. He thought the section should be amended so as to open the coors more definitely to all wounded officers and souldies.

Mr. Schenck had no objection to that, as that was recisely the meaning of the bill. The debate on the subject was continued for over two hours, and was participated in further by Messrs.

Biaine, Paine and Washburne, of Indiana, in favor of retaining the Veteran Reserve Corps, and by Mr. Rogers, in opposition. Finally Mr. Schenck moved the previous question, which was seconded, bringing the House to a vote on the amendment to strike out of the section the clause in reference to the Veteran Reserve Corps. The vote was taken and resulted : Yeas, 30, Nays, 84, Se the amendment was re

Yias.—Mesers, Ashley [of Nevada], Baker, Baldwin, Benjamin, Boutewell, Boyer, Brandesee, Conkling, Davis, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Harding [of Ky.], Hubbell [of N.Y.], Jeackes, Marshall, Marvin, McCullough, McRuer, Nicholson, Phelps, Rister, Rogers, Shanklin, Taber, Van Aernan, Washburne [of Ill.], Wilson [of Iows].

The section is as follows :

The section is as follows:

And be it further enacted. That the infantry regiments herein provided for shall consist of the first ten restments of nifantry of ten companies each, now in service; of twenty seven regiments, to be formed by adding two new companies to each of the twenty-seven battalions constituting the remaining nine regiments; of ten regiments to be raised and officered as hereinsfter provided for, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps; and of eight regiments of colored men to be raised and affirmed as hereinsfter provided, to be known as United States colored troops.

The Home they reconsist to the consideration of the constant of the constant

The House then proceeded to the consideration o the fifth section, which provides for the mode of officering the infantry regiments.

ering the infantry regiments.

Mr. Chamber moved to amend the section by adding a proviso, that all such acts or parts of acts, authorizing the organization of colored troops, be repealed. He made an argument, taking the ground that if colored men were not allowed to wear the sword as officers they should not be asked to carry the musket and bayonet as privates.

The vote on Mr. Chamler's proposition was taken by yees and nays, and resulted—Yeas, 23; Nays, 83. So the amendment was rejected,—Adjourned.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

Effect of the Law in the States, Etc.

The colored people are not slow in availing them elves of the provisions of the Civil Rights act, a number of cases instituted by negroes, to secure their "civil rights," being already on the tapis. The first case that has been brought into Court, is of a colored man named Barnes, of Indiana, who has commenced a suit in that State against a prominent citizen for the enforcement of a courract. The defendant set up in answer the 18th article of the Constitution of Indiana, which prohibits negroes from ceming into the State, and debars them from the right to enforce contracts, &c. The plaintiff demurred to this answer on the ground that the Article inquestion was in direct conflict with the Constitution all Amewdement abolishing slavery, and also void under the first section of the Civil Rights bill. The Court sustained the demurrer, and the defendant appealed to the U.S. Circuit Court, where the case is now under advisement.

The Civil Rights law is also being tested in the Memphis Courts. The statutes of Tennesce prohibit negroes from keeping billiard or drinking saloons, and several cases are now pending, in which the colored race maintain that, under the new law, all are equal as to business pursuits. No decision has yet been arrived at in any of these cases.

In Baltimore the question of "rights" is now a very prominent one, and ose upon which Sambo and the "white trash" cannot agree, Saveral cases have occurred where negroes have been ejected from the interior of street cars, and ordered on the front platform. Others have been denied admission to theavers, or refused drinks in saloons, which refusels the negroes claim is in violation of the bill. A man named Airy was arrested on Saturday, in Richmond, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by a colored woman, but was released on giving ball for his appearance next Saturday for trial. In this manner the "war of races" goes on.

Southern newspapers are gloomy over the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. The New Orleans Proayunger. of a colored man named Barnes, of Indians, who has

Southern newspapers are gloomy over the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. The New Orleans PICAYUND

This result is a very heavy discouragement to the scople or the South; but is not so dissatrous that we see obliged to abandon all hope of relief. There is me palliative for the imminent oppression, in the set that the Administration is in the hands of Prosident Johnson, and we have fairly that he will deal gently and generously, and modify, as far as locative, the offsnalve and irritating features that in other hands would be cause for intolorable oppression and incessant exaspera lea.

The Augusta Constitution Algebras:

The Augusta Constitutionalist says :

The Augusta Constitutionalist says:

The telegraph and latest exchanges seem to bring us bad news. But let us look at it. Are men who have known Stonewall Jackson, Old Mas'r Robert and Fighting Stuart, to white like whipped children at a vote? Congress is worse than ever. What of that? Was not the Congress elected in war times, under the pressure of hos is feelings? Does it represent now the opinion of the North? Will it not soon yield to another Congress? And are not the signs that such Congress will undo the frantic work of this? The Memphis Angus says :

Another step has been taken toward extinguishing the last remnant of Amer.com freedom. Another blow has been struck at the iliberties of the people. Another act in the drams of anarchy has just appeared. The star that rose amid the convusive throse of the first revolution has set in gloom. And now the true patriot can only weep at the madness of those who would plunge all the bright hopes of the nation into a sea of despair. Congress has passed the Civil Rights bill over the veto of the President.

The Mobile REGISTER says :

The telegraph informs us that this odious bill has been passed by the Senate, over the President's veto. We see but little reason to hope that it will not be urged through the House als, unless some Providential interposition should avert the calamity. Frovidential interposition should avert the calamity. The passage of this measure, so soon after the Peace Preclamation, indicates reckless determination to push the war upon the Constitution and upon the cause of justice, humanity and fratornity, to the very knile. It remains us of the excismation of the Pealmist: "When I speak to them of peace, they make themselves ready for war." It shows a fixed resolve to trample the very life out of the Bouth, if possible. How long, we might ask—how long is this reckless and wicked spirit to rule in the halls of Congress? But we had almost forgotten that we are as yet only spociators of the great struggle between the powers of good and evil. If it is to come to a final issue, perhaps it were best that it come quickly. Lot them go on; remonstrance is thrown away upon magness.

THE FENIANS.

General Mende on His Way to Eastport. PHILADELPHIA, April 17th. - General Grant arrived here last night. General Meade and staff left for Eastport, Me., to-day-it is supposed in connec-

Regular Troops Going to the Frontier CALAIS, Mc., April 17th, -Three hundred regulars are expected at St. Stephen's to-morrow, and a similar number at St. Andrew's.

Fesian Meeting at Calais.

tion with the Fenian movements there.

CALAIS, Mr., APRIL 17 .- A large Fenian meeting was beld at St. Croix Hall last night, and was addressed by Mosars, Killian and Sennots. The former spoke for an hour on Ireland's wrongs, but declared that in the efforts of the Brotherhood to free Ireland they would respect the laws of the United States. He said the Americans owed the Irish a debt of gratitude for their asstatuce during the late struggle, and now was their time to assist Ireland in her hour of need. They could do this by sympathy, and by farmithing arms or the means to buy thero. The Brotherhood now embraced a million men. It was the true policy of the American basion to prevent the establishment of a monarchy North of them, as was noteshadowed in the British scheme of confederation. If those opposed to the measure in the Provinces were to revolt on account of it, the Fenians were ready to assist them, and in doin; so would be carrying out what was the true American policy. If the Americans wanted to remove monarchy from Mexico, how much more careful ought they they to be that there is not one established at Ottawa. He declared it to be the intentions of the Fenians to continue holding a Convention on the border until the Confederation question was settled. Every difficulty that arose under the British flag gave hope to an Irish rebel; and every man that had sucked an Irish mother was a resed against British tyranny. The Falkery quasspoke for an hour on Ireland's wrongs, but declared

tion was another which the Fenians would see was justly settled, which could only be when Great Britin gave up her unwarrantable claims. He dwell largely upon British nearrality during the late war, and made a strong appeal to the sympathics of the people of Caissi on this point. The meeting was attentive but not enthusiastic. The appliance proceeded chiefly from a knot of Fenians in one corner of the Hall, who received the signal from the platform.

Mr. Sennott made a long and ranting blood and thunder speech, which amounted to nothing. Both speakers emphatically stated that they did not in-tend to invade the Provinces. But in conversation with a gentleman, after the meeting had adjourned,

Mr. Killian refused to answer the question why they Fenian News Exaggerated.

were seeking to arm a force on the frontier.

EASTPORT, Me., April 17th .- Much of the news sent from here in special telegrams is false. There has been no fight at Calais, and there is no Fenian privateer here. The Fenians are perfectly quiet, confining themselves to speech-making and anony-

Arrival of British Troops at St. John, N. B. ST. JOHN, N. B., APERL 17 .- H. B. M. steamship Simoom arrived here to-day with the First Battalion of the Twonty-second Regiment, from Malta,

Ferian Arrests in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., APRIL IT.—The examination of Cornwell has been conducted with closed doors. Several other arrests of Fenlans are reported here to-day. The police have gained information of sus-pected partier, and the arrest of all implicated will probably soon take place.

The Baltimere Fenlans.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 17.-A large Fenian meeting Speeches were made by Fenian Senator Dailey and others. The Ferian " Hend Centre."

" Head Centre" STEPHENS is thus described by

the Paris OPISIONE NATIONALE:

the Paris OPINIONE NATIONALE:

He is of middle height and of distinguished manners. He wears a long, fair beard, and with long hair of a somewhat darker hue, and his features, though delicately formed, indicate energy. His foreshead shows uncommon intellige-zee, and a firmness of will made more remarkable by his prominent eyebrows. His eyes, though keen and sparkling, have something of the softness of the north, and testify to the sharpness of the intellect, rendered enthusiastic at the idea of Irish emancipation. In a word, everything in the physiognomy and appearance of Mr. Hisphens proves the man who devotes himself to generous ideas, and who does not shrink from the responsibility of carrying them out.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE Senate.

(Evening Session.)

ALBANY, APRIL 16 .- REPORTS COMPLETE. - For a railroad in Hudson avenue, Brookly a For a railroad in Greenpoint avenue, Brooklyn......Rel the relief of the Williamsburgh & Flatbush Railroad

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate in the Committee of the Whole, took up for consideration the Christopher street, or crosstown railroad. Sundry amendments were made in committee, and the bill was ordered reported to the as next taken up.

The underground railroad bill was next taken up, and warmly advocated by Mr. Low, and opposed by Mesars. Murphy, Wood, and others, upon a motion to report the bill to the Senate, and recommend its passage, was lost; yeas, 12; navs. 14.

In the Senate, Mr. Humphrey moved to strike out all the amondments made in the Committee or the Whole to the crossiown railroad, which was carried;

Whole to the crossion railroad, which was carried; yeas, 18; nays, 17.

The senate theu refused to order the bill to a third reading and the President declared the bill tost.

Mr. Lent moved to reconsider the vote, saying his object was to move at the proper time, an amendment requiring \$500,000 to be paid for the franchise, in ten equal annual instalments, according to a proposition made by Mr. A. T. Stewart.

The Senate refused to reconsider and the President declared the bill again lost,

The Senate uext refused to reconsider the adverse report on the Underground Railroad bill by the following vote:

report on the Underground Railroad bill by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Campbell, Gibson, Godard, Hoyt,
Low, O'Donneit, Flatt, Sessions, Wilber.

Anys—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Chambus, Collins. C. G. Corneit, E. Corneit, Crawley, Folger,
Humphrey, I. Murphy, Parsons, Pierson, Stamford,
Sutherland, Wilhams, Wolcott, Wood.

The President declared the bill lost, Adjourned
until to-morrow A. M.

Assembly.

By unanimous consent the bill regulating the hours of labor for drivers and conductors on street cars and and passed.

And passed.

REPORTS.—The New York City tax levy, Mesars.

Pitts and Maurice dissenting. The bil was made the special order for this evening.—To amend and enlarge the pore sof the American Institute.

Kelative to the New York State Liebriate Asylum...

To amend as act to widen the Broadway and Bicomirgonic Rosal, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty. A concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die on Fri-

day, at 12 o'clock, noon, was adopted.

SENATOR FREEERDEN is unwell and unable to strend to his Congressional duties.

A Mas. Latita Lister, while under the influ-nce of chloroform is a dentist's office, in Phila-elphia, a few days ago, took spasms and died in tew minutes.

A rouse man-a resident of DeWitt, Iowa while being conveyed to prison, recently, to serve three years for having three wives, confessed that he bad two additional wives, making five in all, and had also engaged to marry a black woman, who was a prisoner in the july with him.

News Roms.

By Telegraph to the New York Sun.]

Mns. JEFFERSON DAVIS IS in Montreal, Canada. CAPT. EZRA NYE, formerly of the Collins steams Pacific, died yesterday in Newark, N. J.

GRN. G. T. BRAUREGAED was elected President of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad yesterdand Ax agent is at New Orleans soliciting subscriptions for Lee's professorship in the Washington College, Virginia.

RETURNS from the Chicago election which tooks place yesterday, indicate the election of ten Republican and six Democratic aldermen.

A PRIVATE dispatch says there is no bruth in the report of the death of Ole Bull, the celebrated vice linist; and that he has not been in Quebec for yeare. THERE is much alarm at New Orleans about the

leves on account of the high water above. It is feared that the whole Lower Mississippi will beoverflowed. THE wife of Ex-Governor Harris, of Tennessee, was at New Orleans yesterday on her way to

saying no passport was necessary. The supposed accomplice in the Deering murder, who was arrested at London, Canada, has been remanded until Thursday to hear from the authori-

Mexico. She had a letter from President Johnson,

THE Governor of Maine has appointed Thomas S. Lang, of Vassalboro, Franklin Muzzy, of Bangor, and Charles A. Shaw, of Biddeford, Commis sioners from that State to the International Expe sition at Paris.

ADVICES from Brownsville, Texas, says that to was reported there that the Mexican Liberale had captured a wagon train between Parcs and Monterev with \$200,000, and killed and captured about 200 French soldiers.

THERE was a passage of arms in the Nashville House yesterday, between Mr. Woodruff, editor of the Union, and Gen. J. P. Brownlow, the latter denouncing Woodruff in the strongest terms. Pistols were drawn, but the parties were finally sep-

G. W. CANNY, keeper of a tobacco store at No. 50 South Market street, Boston, set fire to the premisse Monday night. He was detected and pursued, when he fired two ineffective pistol shots at his pursuers, and then shot himself severely, but not fatally. It is reported that he was in pecuniary difficulty, and wanted the amount of insurance on

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICIAITY.

THE CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE, -Yesterday the car drivers continued their strike, to the inte annoyance of pedestrians. The Third avenue read, however, resumed nearly full travel at one time during the day. From information received by our reporter, it appears that the Hon. Wm. A. Darling arrived from Washington on Monday, and ims ately assembled the drivers and advised them to g to work, telling them that he would, if in his power get them the increase demanded. Several old drive immediately went to work, and made some trips, but they soon "knocked off" in consequence of a runner that a private meeting of stock hodders had taken place on Monday night late, and that they had agreed to refuse the demand of the men. The crowds which rushed on the cars in the meantiness were tremendous, and men and boys hums on at the windows and roofs of the cars. All the other lines had not the regular number of cars running. On the Second avenue several off the old drivers offered to go to work at former wages, but the new drivers were kept on, except in some lew; instances. The several companies have committed themselves to the new hands brought here from the country, who now number several hundred men, and they will be retained in all cases where found competent. Notwithe anding a larger number of cars were rut ling on all the principal lines yesterday, than on any previous day of the strike, all that reached these depois after 8 P. M., remained there; and those whee wanted to get either up or down, had te do so either by walking, or in stages. Those who were obliged termain down town after 10 or 11 P. M., he do alternative but to "foot it," A few days more will probe bly see the end of the strike.

MEETING OF SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE STEEKS. immediately went to work, and made some trips, but

An immense gathering convened last evening at 34th street and 8th avenue. A band of music wes present, and enlivened the proceedings with so present, and enlivened the proceedings with some excellent music. Mr. Wm J. O'Brien was elected chairman, and several gentiemes spake in behalf of the oppressed drivers. Mr. McGill who was announced as an extempore poot, sang several songwhich created considerable nu. Mr. J. H. Ney Dry Goods Cierks' Association) headed a subscription with \$5, and offered his services to aid in cell-lecting money in support of the strike. He amounced that the bill to make ten hears a legal day's work for drivers and condensors, he pledged his Association for \$100 within the week, or double that if necessary. Hev. Dr. Comman. He pledged his Association for \$100 within the week, or double that if necessary. Hev. Dr. Comman the introduced and spoke of the movement as proper. He did not like strikes in general, but be never heard of a strike which was more innovines tectizens than this. He had been in the ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ since 1812, and was now need quite 93, and he considered that God was opposed to those who oppressed the poor. The demand was modest, for with the present high rents and etheoriding on the cars to-day, he saw a placard with the words, "Heware of Pickpockets!" "Ah!" said he, that means that I ought not to be in a car the owners of which pick the pockets of their drivers. Lappiause and laughter.]

Mr. Hudson Martine then effered a preamble and resolutions, declaring that the drivers were entitled to more pay, and pledging the support of the clintane in their strike, also promising not to ride in cars whose company dad not pay 25 0 for the hours! In both of the pitter, and one and additional hour, and declaring that to compal men to work more than tembours per day was te degrade humanity. The mesonutions were adopted unanimously. The mesonutions were adopted unanimously. The mesonutions were subject unanimously. excellent music. Mr. Wm. J. O'Brien was elect

MEETING OF SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE STEEKS.

ATTACK ON SECOND AVENUE DRIVERS. · A number of men last evening attacked a Second evenue car, near Thirtieth street. The police arrested four men, named James Councily, Peter Flow, Peter Munson and Hy. Dixon, who are detained at the Twenty-first Precinct Station House

BOARD OF HEALTH-RAG DEALERS AND BREWESS IN TROUBLE-NUISANCES ABATED, &c. &c. The regular semi-weekly mesting of the Board of Health took place yesterday, when a large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted.

Dr. Elisha Harris of the Bureau of Vital Statistica, said in a report in relation to the New York Hospital. which he inspected on the 12th and 13th inst, there which he inspected on the 12th and 13th inst, there were 246 pitients in the wards, with the usual aspects of disease presented at former periods. Ne ward was overcro-ded, and they were free from ofe fensive odors. There is at present no proof that the Hospital is intected by any merbid polson wer infection of disease. There was, however, ene case of erysipelas which was admitted on the 11th. Attention is called to the fact that erysipelas and other merbid poisons are admitted by authority of the Governors in their contract whis Government for the care of sick and wounded seamen. The typhus and ervapielas cases now in the hospital are traceable to esamen so admitted, is one case, however, in the North building, the five head stacked one of the surses. With regard to endeaths.